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TOPEKA, KANSAS, APRIL 5, 1899.

EVERY WEDNESDAY.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Politics and Public Education.

The Work of the Agricultural College
Halted While the Gang is
Being Fed.

CIVIL SERVICE AT MANHATTAN.

The political foot ball struggle is on at the Kansas State Agricultural College. Governor Stanley has suspended Regents Limbocker and Hoffman on technical charges filed by H. A. Perkins, editor of the Manhattan Nationalist. Of course Mr. Perkins does not deny that his work is purely political—an opening to give the Governor a chance to "take care of Riley County." On their merits the charges are extremely flimsy, but they are a necessary part of the program which is to be carried out.

When the regents met at Manhattan Wednesday for their regular meeting, Regents Limbocker and Hoffman received telegrams from Governor Stanley informing them of their suspension. They were further notified by letter in this style:

"Topeka, Kans., March 29, 1899.

"To J. N. Limbocker, Regent of the Kansas State Agricultural College:

"You are hereby notified that there were this day filed in my office charges in writing against you, by H. A. Perkins, a resident of Riley County, Kansas, as follows, to-wit:

"The State of Kansas, County of Riley, ss.:

"H. A. Perkins, of lawful age, being by me first duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is a resident of Riley County, in the State of Kansas; that the Kansas State Agricultural College is located at Manhattan. John N. Limbocker and C. B. Hoffman are regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and have been such regents since January, 1897. That the said John N. Limbocker and C. B. Hoffman while acting as regents of the said Kansas State Agricultural College, have violated the law governing said body in this, to-wit: That the said John N. Limbocker has drawn from the treasury as payment for his said services the sum of fifteen dollars per month for services in providing meals for the students at the college. That the service is not within the act making provision for the payment of the said regents, and said sum has been drawn unlawfully and wrongfully by the said Limbocker, all of which the said Limbocker well knew. That the said C. B. Hoffman, regent as aforesaid, and while acting in such capacity, aided and abetted the said John N. Limbocker in drawing said sum of fifteen dollars per month for his alleged services in conducting a place where students and others were fed at the said college. That the said John N. Limbocker is the President of the Board of Regents of the said college and C. B. Hoffman its treasurer, and were at the time of drawing the said sums from the treasury. That the said J. N. Limbocker and C. B. Hoffman, while acting as regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College and during the month of July, 1897, did with others transact business of vital importance to the said college without a quorum, secretly and unlawfully in this: That they hired teachers, fixed their salaries, made appropriations and did and transacted such other business as came before them without at any time having a quorum to transact business, all in violation of law and with the full intent and purpose of over-riding and thwarting the will of the majority of the members of the board, who prior to that time had been present. That said action was in violation of law. That said meeting so held and for



ADMIRALS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

George Dewey is the third officer of the United States navy to wear the title of admiral. David G. Farragut was the first admiral. The grades of vice admiral and admiral were created as rewards for distinguished service rendered during the civil war. He became admiral in July, 1866. When he died, in 1870, Vice Admiral David D. Porter was made admiral. Porter died in 1891, and we have not had an admiral since until the elevation of Dewey. There is at present no vice admiral in our navy.

the purpose aforesaid were held, or preliminary meetings were held at the hotel in Manhattan and afterwards were entered upon the books at the college. That the records of the said college were so kept by the secretary, Thos. E. Will, who is also president of the college, and a subservient tool of the said Hoffman and Limbocker, that they purport to show on their face that the said meetings were legal and lawful and that a full quorum was present. Whereas in truth and in fact no such quorum was present, and by this means the said members of the board have falsified the records. And further affiant saith not.

"H. A. PERKINS.

"H. A. Perkins, of lawful age, being duly sworn says: That the matter and statements set out in the foregoing affidavit are true in substance and in fact, as he verily believes.

"H. A. PERKINS.

"Sworn to before me and subscribed this day of March, 1899.

"JOHN CLARK HESSIN,

[Seal] Notary Public.
Commission expires January 31, 1902.

"Said charges, in my judgment, emanate from a reliable source, and by them the management of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and your official conduct as a regent thereof, have been called in question. When such charges are filed, the law makes it obligatory upon me to institute proceedings for an investigation, and in the meantime suspend the officer against whom such charges are made.

"An investigation of such charges will be made in the manner contemplated by chapter 239 of the laws of Kansas of 1889, of which investigations you will have due notice and a reasonable opportunity to meet the charges against you.

"W. E. STANLEY, Governor.

"I hereby designate the Honorable John E. Hessin, of Manhattan, Kansas, to serve this notice. W. E. STANLEY, Governor."

This knocked out all business on the part

of the board except the passage of the following resolution:

"Whereas, one Perkins, a local editor of Manhattan, Kansas, has filed charges with the governor of the State of Kansas against J. N. Limbocker and C. B. Hoffman, two of the regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College, whose terms of office legally expire March 31, 1901, and

"Whereas, said charges are (first) that 'J. N. Limbocker has drawn from the treasury as payment for his services the sum of fifteen dollars per month in providing meals for the students at the college,' and that C. B. Hoffman, as treasurer of said college, has paid said Limbocker for his services; and (second) that said Limbocker and Hoffman, 'during the month of July, 1897, did with others transact business of vital importance to the said college without a quorum, secretly and unlawfully, in this, that they hired teachers, fixed their salaries, made appropriations, and did and transacted such other business as came before them, without at any time having a quorum to transact business;' and

"Whereas, under the charges made by said Perkins the governor of the State of Kansas has suspended J. N. Limbocker, president of the board of regents, and C. B. Hoffman, treasurer of said board, from further participation in the business of said board of regents until said charges are heard and determined; and

"Whereas, said regents and each of them are important and necessary factors in the conduct and management of the college and the consideration of business to be presented at this meeting of the board; be it hereby

"Resolved that this board of regents do now adjourn pending the consideration of the said charges, to meet upon the call of the president of the board, or upon the call of a majority of the members of the full board."

"In the meantime," said one of the professors of the college, "college business of

great importance is suspended. Depriving the college for the time being of its treasurer means the locking up of the college treasury until unlocked by the governor. The president of the board of regents, being also the purchasing agent for the dining hall, and an officer who must approve all bills before they can be paid, is likewise practically indispensable to the performance of important college business. New buildings, provision for the erection of which should be made at once, must be left indefinitely. Arrangements for farmers' institutes and visits of representatives of the college to teachers' institutes must lag. All thought of repairs and improvements upon the buildings out of the new funds must be given up for the present, while there is danger that the college dining hall and book store, two of the most convenient and beneficent institutions connected with the college, may be shut down."

Regents Limbocker and Hoffman will fight the charges.

Corn Meal in Italy.

In Italy corn meal mush is made into a delicate and very palatable food called polenta, and is served with roasted small birds something like our little sparrow. The dish is considered a great delicacy on Italian tables and probably would be in this country if prepared with the same culinary skill. The various forms in which corn meal can be used as food are not fully understood in this country where corn is grown in such abundance. But in European countries, where corn meal is a rarity and a luxury, the careful study of its uses is constantly developing new methods for serving it as a wholesome and palatable food. When its value as food is more fully understood in this country its use will become more general and the methods for cooking and serving it will be greatly multiplied.

The dairymen at Elgin, Ill., have contracted their milk to the New York Condensed Milk Company for the next six months at an average price of 80 cents per 100 pounds. The price by months is: For April, 85 cents; May, 70 cents; June, 60 cents; July, 80 cents; August, 85 cents; September, \$1. These prices are the same as have been paid for several seasons, and the supply of milk is so great that the dairymen cannot obtain higher prices.

Joseph Medill, editor and principal owner of the Chicago Tribune, died on March 16 at the age of 67 years. He was born in New Brunswick, studied and practiced law in Ohio, but left his law office to become editor of a newspaper. In 1855 he bought an interest in the Chicago Tribune, and was its editor-in-chief from that time until his death. He had accumulated a fortune worth \$5,000,000. Five years ago he was offered \$2,000,000 in cash for his interest in the Tribune, but refused to sell it at any price.

More than 100,000,000 pounds of American cottonseed oil is sold annually in Marseilles, France. It is there worked over into an imitation of olive oil and sold all over the world as olive oil. It is also used in the manufacture of fancy soaps, perfumery and cosmetics, and it is rapidly driving out the use of other oils. The makers of seed oils in that country are trying to have a prohibitory tax placed upon its importation. But this is strongly resisted by the manufacturers who are using cottonseed oil.

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